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state to a conductive state and to initiate operation of the time constant means for increasing the impedance thereof from a low impedance sufficient to provide effective power flow through the load to a high impedance state wherein the capacitor is charged, and at which flow of current through the semiconductor means is effectively discontinued for the purpose of controlling flow of said electrical energy through said load for a predetermined period of time, said capacitor thereafter discharging through the resistor to ready the switch device for subsequent switching of the semiconductor means to a conductive state, said circuit further including a controlled semiconductor discontinuously switchable means having power terminals and a control terminal, said controlled semiconductor means turning off when the power applied thereto drops below a threshold value, said control terminal of the controlled semiconductor means connected to receive an input signal from a power terminal of said first device; said load of said first device constituting the gate to a first power terminal impedance of said controlled semiconductor means; main load means connected in series with the power terminals of said controlled semiconductor means and said DC power source, a second device like the first device connected in parallel with said first device; and capacitance means connected between the second power terminal of said control semiconductor means and a corresponding power terminal of the semiconductor means of said second device; whereby said controlled semiconductor means is switched to the conducting and nonconducting states to respectively energize and de-energize said main load means when said touch elements

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of said first and second devices are respectively contacted by a foreign body having an AC signal.

8. A touch actuated DC switch circuit as set forth in claim 7 in which the first power terminal of said first device, the corresponding power terminal of the second device and said first power terminal of said controlled semiconductor means are connected to ground.

9. A circuit as set forth in claim 5, including integrator circuit means transducing the output pulse widths into voltage output levels directly proportional to said pulse widths.

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